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PACIFIC PACT DIVERGENCES

Objectives Agreed, But Discussions Produce Difficulties

COMMENT

The Conservative Party has made four attempts in the past fortnight to unseat Mr Attlee's Government—on the issues of the meat ration, steel, defence policy and the groundnuts scheme. They have all failed.

The Labour Administration has survived all four divisions with greater ease even than anticipated, and there is no reason to suppose that it cannot continue to shuffle its supporters successfully through the lobbies for a considerable time to come.

At present it looks as if the Tories have exhausted all major issues on which to force a division, and that they will have to spring a surprise challenge in order to defeat their opponents, although there is no guarantee that the latter would admit the usual constitutional consequences of such a defeat.

Illness on the Government benches appears to be the best ally Mr Churchill has in prospect, though the Labour Party has already hinted that in their opinion, disease should not decide dissolution, and no doubt there would be sympathy for such a view among the electorate if the case were ever to arise.

Meanwhile the effect of the present stalemate is to make the Parliament a singularly ineffective one and to point serious weaknesses in our political system.

The Labour Party concentrates upon the task of preserving an outwardly united front, and the controversies which rend the consciences of its members are aired only in the Press or in the private meetings of the parliamentary party.

Yet there has been evidence of deep divisions within the party, notably on foreign affairs and defence; these divisions are clearly extended even to the party executive and the Cabinet, though when it has come to a vote in the House, party discipline has prevailed over members' private opinions.

If, however, the Labour rebels should ever refuse to obey the Whip, and the Government is defeated, there seems little doubt of the results of the consequent General Election.

No American Formula Being Advocated

Washington, Feb. 21.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today that it was impossible at this time to say what plan or proposal for a Pacific pact could be agreed upon or whether any proposal would find general acceptance.

The outcome will depend on the views of all the interested nations and on the changing framework of conditions and circumstances.

"Whatever method can be found, our objectives and those of our friends will remain the same—the sound and secure development of the nations of the Pacific area, free from the fear of aggression and the threat of encroachment on their sovereignty and independence," he said.

AMERICA'S HITTING POWER

Washington, Feb. 21.

Lieutenant-General Curtis E. Lemay, chief of the United States Strategic Air Command—of long-range atom-bombers—told Senators today that the strategic bomber was the only effective weapon the United States had against Russia in the case of war.

He was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees on the issue of sending American troops to Europe, on the request of Mr Kenneth Wherry, Republican Senator (Nebraska).

General Lemay said that the threat of the strategic bomber, rather than any ground forces in Europe, would probably deter Russia from beginning a general war in the next two or three years. But he favoured the Government's plans to send six divisions of American troops to serve in a combined European defence force.

"I think we know more about long-bombing than any of our Allies and it seems reasonable that that should be our major contribution," he said.

Asked if Russia could be knocked out this way, he said, "I don't know—that is my job, to try and achieve that."—Reuter.

Eisenhower Begins Task

Paris, Feb. 21.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Western Defence Supreme Commander, arrived here by air today to take up his duties at the headquarters near Paris.

With Mrs Eisenhower, he had landed at Cherbourg this morning in the 84,000-ton liner Queen Elizabeth from New York.

Mrs Eisenhower told reporters, who asked how it felt to be back in France, "It's going to be a great experience. I think we are going to be very happy."

Then the General and his wife drove off for Versailles, the SHAPE headquarters.—Reuter.

Seagrave Appeal Hearing

Rangoon, Feb. 21.

The Burmese High Court completed hearings today on American Dr Gordon Seagrave's appeal against a six-year prison sentence for treason. The decision is expected next week.—United Press.

Chinese Join Up Malaya's Police Force

London, Feb. 21.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, told the House of Commons today that the recruitment of Chinese for the uniformed branch of the police force in Malaya had been encouraging.

The first batch of recruits completed their training in December. More were now being trained.

He added that there had always been a good supply of Chinese candidates for the detective branch.

Mr Griffiths was replying to Mr Arthur Harvey (Conservative) who asked what had been the response of the Chinese to the invitation to join the police force.—Reuter.

U.S. To Increase Aid To Indo-China

Saigon, Feb. 21.

The United States Minister, Mr Donald Heath, said today that the United States would increase military aid to Indo-China where French and Vietnamese troops are "fighting the battle against Communism for all of Southeast Asia."

Mr Heath returned today after two weeks' conferences in Washington where, he said, he received "satisfactory assurances" that military aid would be speeded up and increased.

Mr Heath added that "all types of Army, air and naval weapons are coming" to augment the planes, tanks, artillery and wide range of other weapons already sent here under the American military assistance programme. He said Americans realised the troops in Indo-China fighting against Vietnam "are really fighting a battle against Communism for all of Southeast Asia." But he said he had "no comment" when asked if his talks in Washington included discussion of what the United States would do if the Chinese Communists were to invade Indo-China.

On the fighting front, meanwhile, a French communiqué announced that Marine Commandos killed at least 160 Vietminh fighters and took 267 prisoners in a two-day sweeping ending yesterday, through the rebel-honeycombed swamps on the southern edge of the Red River delta in the North. It said the dead announced included only corpses counted.

It added that another action in the central province of Anham French forces killed 67 Vietminh and took 55 prisoners in various clashes, including an ambush in which 25 were killed. In the southern province of Cochinchina, French air and amphibious attacks dispersed rebel concentrations some 85 miles south-west of here.—United Press.

The Embargo On Oil To China

London, Feb. 21.

Britain is stopping any further shipment of oil from Hongkong to China, the Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, told the House of Commons today.

He said that there had been no shipment of petroleum oil since Oct. 1, 1950, except for 3,108 barrels in December to repay a loan made by the Chinese authorities to a British salvage vessel.—Reuter.

CALL-UP EXTENSION SURPRISE

London, Feb. 21.

The Government disclosed today that it will ask Parliament for authority to call up reservists for training each year until 1954.

The disclosure was made in the text of the bill authorising the call-up. It came as a surprise for it had been generally understood that the call-up of reservists would be for this year only.

About 250,000 men are to be recalled this summer—most of them for 15 days' army training.

The bill also provides for gaol sentences on anyone inviting reservists to disobey call-up orders. Anyone having possession or control of any document likely to incite neglect of duties under the call-up will be liable to penalties up to two years' imprisonment or a £500 fine.—Reuter.

OBJECTIVES THE SAME

"We expect that these discussions will continue and that many proposals for increased co-operation will be considered."

"Whatever method can be found our objectives and those of our friends will remain the same—the sound and secure development of the nations of the Pacific area free from the fear of aggression and the threat of encroachment on their sovereignty and independence."

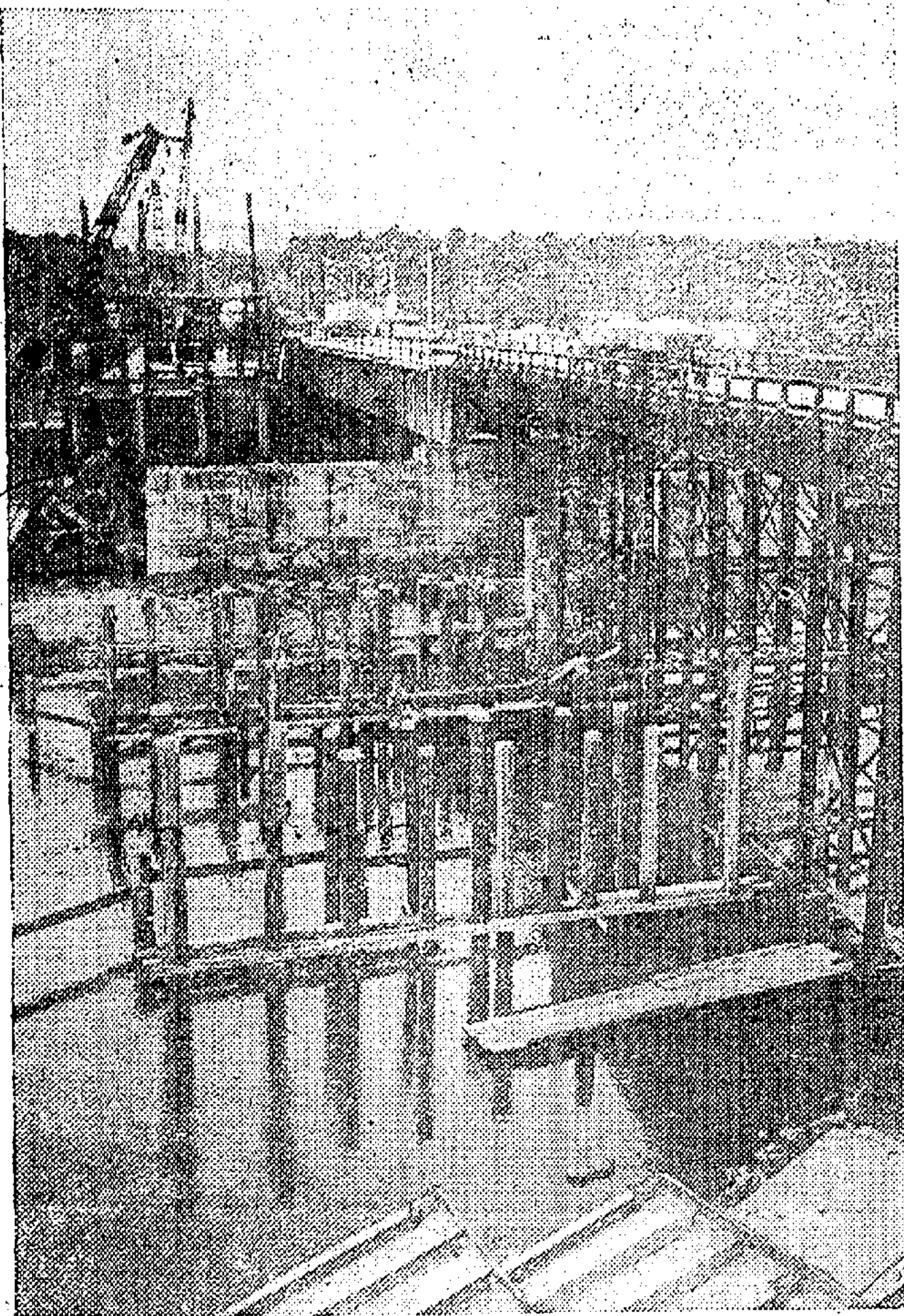
Mr Acheson turned aside questions on published reports stating that the United States was discussing specific proposals for a triangular alliance with Australia and New Zealand, and also for a five-power Pacific pact to include the Philippines and Japan as well as those three nations.

Questioned about reports of informal discussions for a triangular pact with Australia and New Zealand, Mr Acheson said that he did not want to go into any more detail.

INDIA'S POSITION

He also declined to say if the possibility of including India in a Pacific pact had been discussed. He added that he had (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Restoring Nazi Damage



Huge windlasses are raising steel structures of the highway bridge which was destroyed in 1945 by the Nazi army to prevent Russian troops from entering Berlin. The bridge is being restored by the West-Berlin Magistrat. In the right foreground is the temporary bridge which has served since 1945.

NO BARRIER Restive TO TROOPS Workers IN JAPAN In Cyprus

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

There were no constitutional barriers to the stationing of foreign troops in Japan, the Attorney General, Mr Takeo Ohashi, said today.

Answering questions in the House of Representatives, Mr Ohashi explained that Japan's Constitution prevented the maintenance of native military forces but did not prohibit the garrisoning of foreign troops.

The Attorney General said that the Japanese Government intended to increase the strength of the national police reserve force if reasons of internal security should demand such a step.

The police reserve at present has a strength of 71,000, although General MacArthur had approved a limit of 75,000. — Reuter.

Nicosia, Feb. 21.

Hundreds of workers thronged the main streets here tonight impeding traffic in a protest demonstration against new and stricter anti-secession and public order laws.

Plainclothes police followed the demonstrators, taking their names as they shouted: "Down with the illiberal laws. Up with enosis (union with Greece)."

The demonstration followed a mass meeting called by the Communist-dominated pan-Cypriot Labour Federation at which speakers told the crowd that four bills published last month had been ratified into law. This was announced in today's official Gazette.

In Famagusta and Limassol, demonstrations and street parades followed workers' mass meetings. Apart from one arrest at Famagusta no incidents have been reported. — Reuter.

COMMUNISTS ACCUSE WEST OF PLANNING INVASION OF ALBANIA

Rome, Feb. 21.

The Italian Communist Party today charged that Yugoslavia, Greece and the Western powers were planning an invasion of Albania to turn the small Soviet satellite into another Korea.

A front-page editorial in the official Communist organ, *Unita*, attempted to draw a parallel between events which led to the Korean war and alleged "war plans" against Albania.

The editorial left an implied threat, without saying it in so many words, that if events continued thus, Albania might have to act like North Korea. The Communists claim North Korea took "defensive action" when it invaded South Korea.

The editorial listed these alleged "warlike moves" by Yugoslavia and the Western powers:

1. "The American Under-Secretary of State, George Perkins, recently completed a tour of inspection at Athens, Belgrade and Rome, duplicating the same functions of the United States State Department adviser John Foster Dulles in Japan." The Communists claim Mr Dulles made a front-line inspection tour of South Korea defences on the 38th Parallel just before "South Korea invaded North Korea."
2. "The British Government allotted £20,000,000 sterling to Yugoslavia for expenses exclusively military."
3. "American loans with declarations from the White House—'The divisions of Tito are necessary to us and thus it is useful for us to maintain them.'"
4. "The voyage of (the British Foreign Under-Secretary) Ernest Davies to Athens, Belgrade, Istanbul and Rome, followed by the shipment of American grain, already consigned to Italy, to Yugoslavia."

NEW RAILWAY

5. "The meeting held at Paris behind closed doors of all U.S. Ambassadors in Europe and the conference held at Istanbul for all American Ambassadors of the Middle East."

6. "The recent construction of a railroad line between Salonika (Greece) and Belgrade is the real backbone and framework of this strategic plan. American Press efforts that this railroad line would serve 'to distribute Allied reinforcements to troops located in Austria and Germany, and to serve to tie together the American military bases on the Middle East with bases in Greece and Yugoslavia, with the view of developing the Albanian situation.'"

"These facts are not only significant by themselves, but recall with dramatic precision the circumstances and provocative procedure used in Asia to prepare for war in Korea. Some of these facts, those in regard to the attempts at invasion of and aggression against Albania, have been documented in precise diplomatic notes to the United Nations." — United Press.

U.S. Casualties In Korea

Washington, Feb. 21.

Announced United States casualties in Korea reached 49,132 on Wednesday — an increase of 1,097 over the total announced a week ago.

The Defence Department's new total includes 7,408 killed, 32,230 wounded, and 9,494 missing.

However the summary lists a total of 8,346 deaths. This includes the killed in action, the fatally wounded, and those found dead who originally were reported missing in action. — United Press.

Statue Decapitated By Lightning

Paris, Feb. 21.

A violent storm tonight blew away roofs and flooded houses at Issoudun, a large market town in Boulogne.

Lightning destroyed telephone wires, overturned an electricity pylon and decapitated the statue of St Peter on the dome of Issoudun Basilica. — Reuter.

'Ghosts' Drawing Rations

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

About 25 tons of sugar are being rationed to 80,000 "ghosts" in Tokyo monthly, according to the Metropolitan Government.

The "ghosts" are non-existent persons who appeared on ration lists either through the Government's inefficient clerical work or through false representation by sugar dealers. — Reuter.

Unique Operation A Failure

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.

An attempt to save a woman's life by using the kidney of a killed lorry driver failed after eight hours here today.

Mrs Richard Irvine had been suffering from kidney trouble which prevented her blood from being purified and last night her condition became critical.

At dawn, the body of a lorry driver, who had been killed in an accident, was brought into the hospital and 15 minutes later one of his kidneys was in a special apparatus and attached to Mrs Irvine's right arm by tubes.

Doctors hoped to get her own kidneys working again after her blood had been purified. The director of the hospital said that it was the first time this technique had been used on a human being.

But their efforts were in vain. She died eight hours later.

Eight months ago a dead woman's kidney was transplanted into the body of a 44-year-old woman, Mrs Howard Rucker, in Chicago. Today she is alive and well. — Reuter.

Railway Go Slow Continues

London, Feb. 21.

Railway officials and trade union leaders spent a third day in conference today without having found an agreement which will end a mass "go slow" and strike movement.

All over the country railwaymen, incensed by a wage offer which they regard as inadequate, continued to "go slow". In several key rail centres more men joined in the protest. — Reuter.

Uniformed Pirates In Japan Sea

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

Pirates wearing the uniforms of the former Japanese Imperial Navy are preying on fishing boats operating in the Japan Sea, according to the Kyodo news agency today.

The crew of a fishing vessel, the 37-ton No. 5 Nagato Maru, returned to Shimoda on Feb. 17 after being stripped of their catch and fishing gear by pirates who had stopped their boat by shelling it. — Reuter.

LABOUR MP SEEKS GUARANTEE

London, Feb. 21.

Units of the American Air Force will stay in Britain as long as the United States and Britain consider it in the interests of their common defence, the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, said today.

He was replying in the House of Commons to a Labour member, Mr Sydney Dye, who represents a constituency in the East Anglia area where American bomber forces are stationed.

Mr Dye asked under what agreement an American atomic base had been established in East Anglia.

He also asked if adequate compensation was provided for loss of lives or property in peacetime or as a result of a special attack in the event of war.

Mr Attlee said that by arrangement between the two Governments, units of the United States Air Force had been stationed in Britain since the time of the Berlin airlift.

In peacetime, compensation for the loss of lives or property attributable directly to the United States forces in Britain was a matter for the United States Claims Commission, he added.

An agreement was now being negotiated which would cover "inter alia" the payment of compensation for damages suffered as the result of acts of the forces of North Atlantic Treaty powers stationed in a country other than their own. This agreement might modify the present position.

In the event of war, Mr Attlee said, any arrangements made for compensation for the loss of lives or property due to enemy action would cover East Anglia equally with the rest of the country. — Reuter.

French May Withdraw Objections

Paris, Feb. 21.

The French Government will probably reconsider its refusal to allow the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation to be held in Paris this year, a French Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The announcement followed a National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee decision this morning to urge the Government to reconsider its rejection of the proposal made by Mr Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the National Assembly itself would "probably endorse the views of the Committee by a large majority" and the Government would, therefore, no doubt reconsider its original attitude.

The French Government originally turned down the suggestion that the September session of the General Assembly should be held in Paris because of the cost and the fact that general elections are due to be held in France this year. — Reuter.

KING'S MAJESTIC

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

SPECIAL TIMES: At 2.30, 5.00,
7.20 and 9.40 P.M.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

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REDS TRYING TO DEFEND RIVER

Torrential Rain Lashing Front Into Sea Of Mud

Only Communist Dent In Central Area Pushed Back

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

Torrential rain lashed the Korean front into a sea of mud tonight after United Nations "killer patrols" had roamed far north of the main forces in the centre without meeting important Communist forces.

The Communists seemed intent on defending the Han River line and fired back from Seoul, the South Korean capital, but the city was threatened on both flanks by United Nations forces with orders to resume the offensive.

The only Communist dent in the United Nations' central front north of Chechon was steadily pushed back today though poor weather halved the usual air assaults.

Robert Taylor Divorced

Hollywood, Feb. 21.
Miss Barbara Stanwyck ended her 11-year marriage to handsome Robert Taylor in three minutes today, when she sadly told the judge that her 39-year-old husband begged her to give him his freedom.

The judge granted a divorce.—United Press.

GERMAN GENERAL ACQUITTED

Paris, Feb. 21.

A French military tribunal tonight acquitted a German general, Fritz Rossum, charged with delivering to German police 13 French officers recaptured after escaping from Lubeck Oflog in 1944.

The court also acquitted Colonel Erick Berndt, the camp commandant, and a police officer, Paul Prager, jointly charged with Rossum.

Prosecution lawyers said that none of the 13 French officers returned. Two were executed by bullets in the neck at Kiel, four were hanged at Mauthausen concentration camp and no one knew what had happened to the others.

Rossum, who commanded war prisoners in the Hamburg zone in 1944, told the court that he followed Wehrmacht High Command orders that officers other than Americans or British should be handed over to the police if recaptured after escape attempts.

Colonel Berndt said that he had merely obeyed General Rossum's orders.

Prager said that he had refused to take the officers to police headquarters. He claimed that at the time he said the General should have sent soldiers to do so.

The court acquitted, in his absence, a former S.S. general, Von Bassewitz, and condemned a police officer, Mann, in his absence to hard labour for life.

Both were charged jointly with the three present in court.

Loud protests arose from the packed court house when the verdicts were announced.—Reuter.

Earlier United Nations infantry, armour, aircraft and warships had joined in to hammer the Communists both in South and North Korea.

The latest campaign reports were:

Sea-surface and carrier air attacks were intensified on both coasts. The world's mightiest battleship, the USS Missouri, hurled shells from her 16-inch guns on rail and road installations at Tanchon, on the north-east coast.

Warships silenced Communist shore batteries interfering with their seven days' bombardment of Wonsan, on the east coast.

Air: Superforts based on Okinawa ranged far north of the 38th Parallel. Direct hits on railway bridges and highways at Hamhung, in the north-east, were claimed. Supply and storage centres at Kamsang, 130 miles north of the 38th Parallel, were also bombed.

No opposition was met from fighters or anti-aircraft fire.

The battlefields south of the Parallel were also well covered.

REDS FLEEING

Chechon:—American and South Korean ground troops chased Communists fleeing from the Chechon salient in the centre—the limit of the Communist counter-offensive.

American airborne soldiers acted as infantry to join in the chase while South Koreans made a bid to outflank and cut off the Communist rearwards.

Wonju:—American armour moved unopposed four miles north and 10 miles northwest of the ruined town.

Chipyong:—Tanks, infantry and motorised patrols ranged over a wide area in an arc from the northeast to the northwest and engaged Communist outposts.

British Commonwealth patrols southeast of the old "defence box" went more than three miles ahead of their bases without making contact with the enemy.

South Koreans on the right flank continued to push north unopposed.

HEAVY FIRE

Han River:—British patrols came under heavy machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire from the north bank as they patrolled the south bank eight miles north of Kyongan. Other British units moved into positions level with Seoul.

Communist elements stealing across the ice-bound river to set up strong points in the hills behind the United Nations forces were mopped up. American units ranged the banks south and east of Seoul while Turks scoured the Kimpo peninsula.—Reuter.

8 Dead In Plunge Over Cliff

Bogota, Feb. 21.

Eight were killed and 20 hurt when a bus carrying 40 passengers overturned early today near Tolima and went over a 500-foot drop.—Reuter.

Italy Keen On European Unification

Rome, Feb. 21.

The Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, told the House of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee today that a five-year accord would be signed with France to assure Italy ample supplies of iron ore from North Africa.

Reporting on the Italo-French talks at Santa Margherita, Count Sforza said the five-year agreement would be automatically renewable for other five-year periods. He said the North African ore would be assured Italy by French mines at prices of absolute parity with other countries participating in the Schuman Steel Pool.

On the Italo-French emigration agreements, Count Sforza confirmed that the countries would set up special organs to deal with demands for workers and with the availability of manpower. He said France was planning to call for a large number of Italian workers to help in the vast French building programme now in preparation.

The Minister said discussion on the European Army plan of the French Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, had covered all phases of the question of German rearmament. He noted details of the plan, as outlined at the conference which opened last week in Paris, demonstrated "recognition of full parity for Germany as a participant in the European Army".

Political, military and financial details of the European Army plan, he added, would require patient negotiation, taking into account the multiple interests in play as well as the promising prospective for European unification.—United Press.

Talks On Fate Of Yugoslavia

London, Feb. 21.

Foreign Under-Secretary Ernest Davies today endorsed the statement by Labour Minister Aneurin Bevan that Britain was in touch with other governments about the possibility of an attack on Yugoslavia.

Mr Davies declined to make any further comment, apparently to avoid prejudicing the talks under way about a Western declaration on Yugoslavia's integrity.

Viscount Hichingbrooke (Conservative) said a Balkan incident might be the result of a border fracas in which Russia might not take part, and asked that no guarantee should be given to intercede in all circumstances without prior investigation.

Mr Davies replied that such important matters of policy could not be adequately dealt with in extemporaneous exchanges in the House of Commons.—United Press.



Dame Evelyn Sharp, who has been appointed a deputy secretary to Mr Hugh Dalton at the Ministry of Local Government and Planning. Her salary of £3,250 a year makes her the highest paid woman in the Civil Service.—Central Press.

Survivors Adrift In Pacific

Honolulu, Feb. 21.

The Navy today reported that the Norwegian freighter Florentine sank 150 miles west of Iwojima in a storm on Tuesday night and a search has been ordered for 21 men still adrift in lifeboats.

The Navy here said the ship went down at 11.15 p.m. Hawaii time and the master and 10 crew members were rescued by the British steamship Silver Maple. The Silver Maple and another rescue ship, the American Mail, were hampered by 200 yards visibility and rough seas. They reported that 21 men were in two lifeboats.

The Navy said a naval tug and planes from Guam were ordered out on the search.

The Florentine was en route from Sangley Point in the Philippines to San Francisco. She was built in 1943 in California.—United Press.

Queen's

— SHOWING TO-DAY —
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



Judy Garland's Divorce Suit

Los Angeles, Feb. 21.

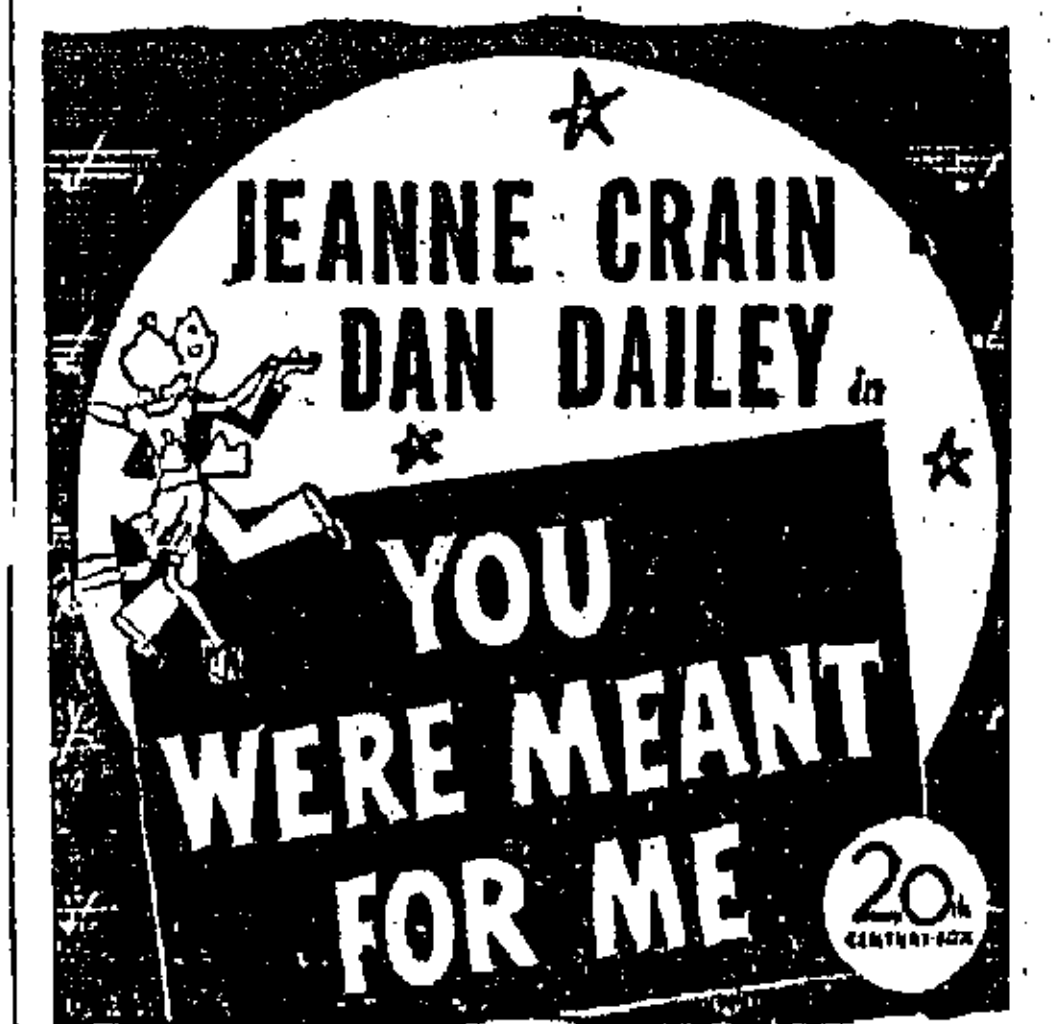
Judy Garland has filed her long expected suit for divorce from Vincente Minelli, Hollywood director.

The actress charged cruelty and asked for the custody of their four-year-old daughter Liza.

Attractive and vivacious singing star Judy Garland, 27, has been in film since the age of 12.—Reu.er.

ROXY

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



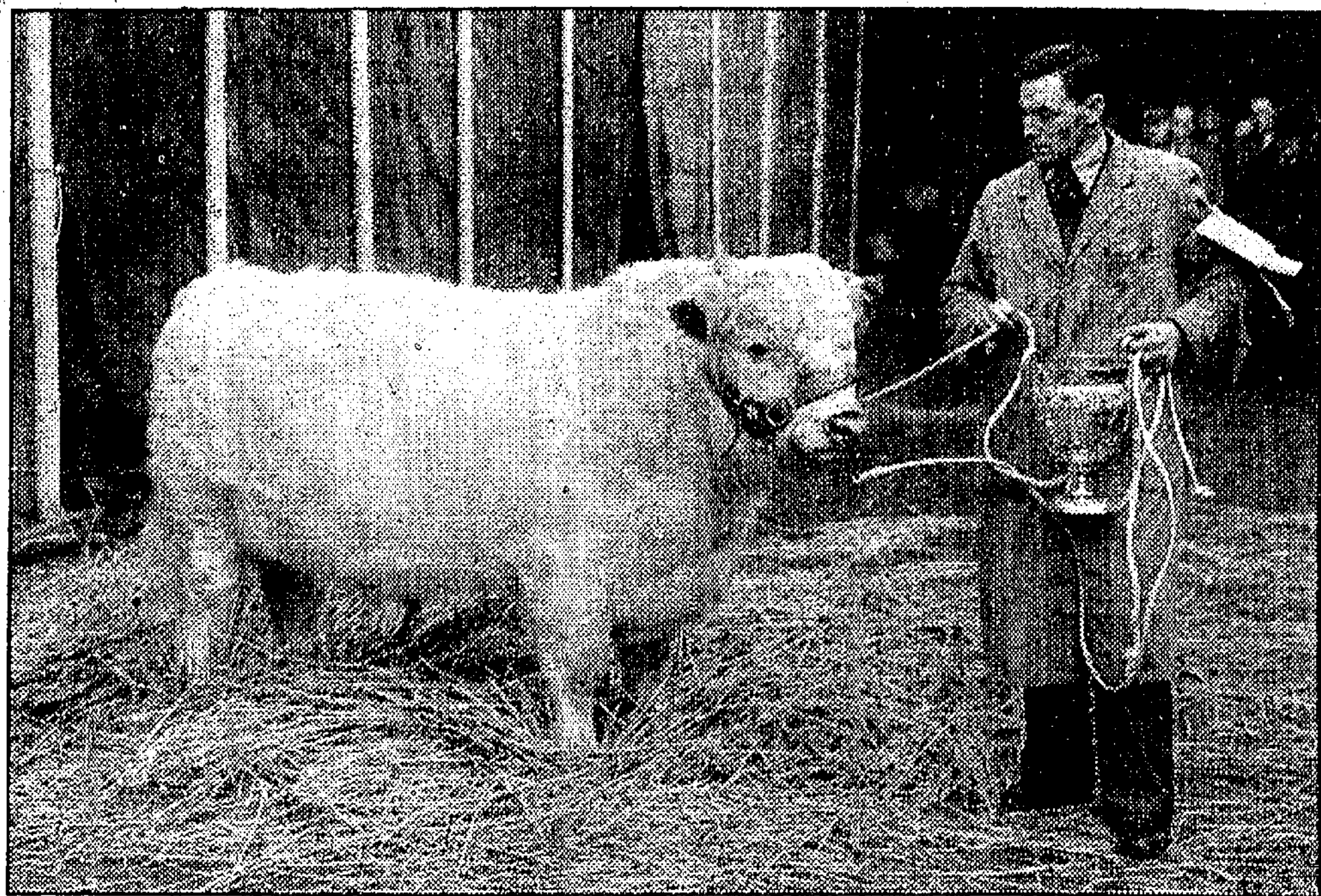
Added: Latest 20th Century-Fox Movietone News

Commencing To-morrow
Dragon-Horse (Loon-Ma)
Films Presents
Miss LEE LI-HWA as
"FLORA"

花姑娘

A Chinese Picture
In Mandarin Dialogue

A Highland Success Story



Mr James Stott, Aberdeenshire hotel-keeper, won the Supreme Championship at the Perth Shorthorn Show with his 16-month-old white bull "Balbithan Highland Leader." He started his shorthorn herd only two years ago at Balbithan and the Champion was the first calf from his first cow. His pedigree herd is the smallest in Scotland with only seven cows, and the Champion, his only entry in the Show, was sold at the Sales for 3,000 guineas. Here the Champion is seen with the herdsman.—Central Press.

Pretty Aussie Alien On White House Staff

Washington, Feb. 21.

It was disclosed on Tuesday that a pretty Australian alien whom Major-General Harry H. Vaughan, President Truman's military aide, met in Australia several years ago, was working as General Vaughan's secretary in the executive offices of the White House.

White House Press Secretary Joseph Short identified the alien office worker as Mrs Veronica Donovan Jolly, 41, who worked for the American army in the Pacific during world War II. She was granted permanent residence in the United States last year by special legislation sponsored by late Representative John B. Sullivan, Democrat.

Mr Short said Mrs Jolly had been General Vaughan's secretary, since December 1. She has taken out her first citizenship papers but will not be

eligible for citizenship until 1953.

According to a white House spokesman, Mrs Jolly personally asked Representative Sullivan to put her entrance bill through. Congressional files show that the Justice Department opposed the measure because the Australian immigration quota was filled, and said it saw no reason why Mrs Jolly's application should be pushed ahead of others already on file.

Mr Short said General Vaughan advised him he had nothing whatsoever to do with the legislation. Mr Short said General Vaughan met Mrs Jolly in 1942 in Australia. She was then secretary to Brigadier General Arthur R. Wilson, Commander of the first American forces in Australia. General Vaughan was General Wilson's executive officer.

According to Mr Short, Mrs Jolly subsequently served as secretary to major-generals, and after V.J. Day worked in China and the Philippines with UNRRA. He said she came to Washington in 1948 and was employed at the Indian, Pakistani and British embassies here.—United Press.

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Beaten Before Bomb Dropped

Washington, Feb. 21.

General Curtis Lemay, chief of the Strategic Air Command, said on Wednesday that dropping the atomic bomb on Japan did not make more than two weeks' difference in ending the war.

General Lemay said: "Japan was beaten before the atomic bomb was dropped. It didn't make any more than two weeks' difference in the end of the war."—United Press.

MOROCCO SULTAN'S NEUTRALITY

Paris, Feb. 21.

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs tonight asked General Alphonse Juin, the French Resident General in Morocco, to report urgently on the latest stage in the talks on the "political neutrality of the Sultan."

Official circles here were surprised by reports from Rabat that negotiations between General Juin and the Sultan of Morocco had been broken off tonight.

General Juin has for some time been requesting the Sultan to make it clear that he is neutral in politics and not giving his support to the extreme Nationalist movement, Istiglal.

A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that the latest despatches received from the Resident General in Rabat indicated that the talks were progressing favourably.

Earlier a Foreign Office spokesman categorically denied reports that France was pressing for the abdication of the Sultan.—Reuter.

Talks With ECA

The Hague, Feb. 21.

Dr Dirk Stikker, the Foreign Minister of Holland's "caretaker" Government, will fly to Washington next Saturday for talks with ECA and State Department officials, it was announced here today.

Dr Stikker, who is making the trip at the invitation of the ECA and the State Department, will go to Washington in his function of OEEC Chairman and will be in the United States for about a week.—Reuter.

Pro-Red Italian Socialist Has Plan For Peace

Berlin, Feb. 21.

Pietro Nenni, a pro-Communist Italian Socialist, in a key-note address to the Russian-backed "World Peace Council," demanded sharp revision of the "bankrupt" United Nations Organisation today, and outlined a five-point plan for world peace.

Nenni also called for a halt in the present world armament race which he blamed on the United States.

Four hundred delegates from 81 nations attending the opening session of the four-day meeting, listened to Nenni as he predicted that the end of the armament race would be for the United States "economic collapse, or war, or, what's likely, both."

Outlining his programme for world peace, the Italian Communist demanded:

(1) A return of the United Nations Organisation to its original task of preserving peace. He charged that the United Nations was presently being used as an "instrument of provocative and aggressive American policy."

(2) Withdrawal by the United Nations of its charge branding Red China as an aggressor.

(3) Meeting of the Big Five world powers for consultations on the East-West questions, and a meeting of the Big Four nations to bring about the unification and demilitarisation of Germany.

(4) Rejection of the "deceitful pretext" that the Atlantic Pact was created to maintain the independence of free nations.

(5) Organisation of an international resistance movement to oppose the armament industry.

Nenni accused the United States of rearming Germany and Japan against the will of the people of those two countries. He further charged the United States with threatening the Soviet Union by the creation of certain accomplished facts.

He said: "The Americans are about to establish a strategic area comprising Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, and which reaches as far as Israel, Libya and Sicily. It is very frankly a question of threatening the security of the Soviet Union. Peace is hanging only on a thread which the criminal camp can cut at any moment."

But in conclusion he said the "good chance" for world peace should not be underestimated.—United Press.

Border Incident

Amman, Feb. 21.

Jordanian officials charged that a group of Israeli soldiers crossed the Israel-Jordan border near Qualqia today and captured a herd of cattle and two shepherds. They said the incident took place at 10 a.m. local time. The Israelites allegedly carried automatic weapons.

The officials said there was an exchange of fire, but the Israelites were able to cross back with the cattle and shepherds.—United Press.

Capt. J. D. Cohn Dead

New York, Feb. 21.

Captain Jefferson Davis Cohn, British godson of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States of America, died at his home here last night, aged 70.

He was an international financier and formerly the owner of a large racing stable in France. He leaves his wife, Helen Gleason, of the New York Metropolitan Opera, and two sisters in Britain.—Reuter.

Red Army Boast

Moscow, Feb. 21.

The Soviet army newspaper, Red Star, on Wednesday said in an article in connection with the 33rd anniversary of the Red Army: "Our armed forces obtained and are getting the most perfect military equipment and possess the most proficient soldiers and officers the world has ever known."—United Press.

Pacific Pact Divergences

(Continued from Page 1)

already said all he could usefully say on the subject.

Mr Acheson gave an interim report on the progress of the efforts at the creation of international machinery for the control of scarce commodities and particularly about the creation of scarce commodity committees.

The first of these international committees—the one dealing with copper, zinc and lead—will meet in Washington on February 26, he said.

RAW MATERIALS

Mr Acheson was referring to the plan initiated by President Truman and the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, after they had discussed in December the problem of the shortage of raw materials and its effect upon the rearmament of the free world.

Mr Acheson said that the following committees had been created to date: (1) copper, zinc and lead, (2) sulphur, (3) cotton, (4) tungsten and molybdenum, (5) manganese, nickel and cobalt, (6) wool.

Mr Acheson said that he was not yet able to say which countries would be represented on each committee, but stated that replies had been received from a sufficient number of producing and consuming countries concerned to go forward with a tentative plan for the convening of the committees.

The committees dealing with other subjects than copper, zinc and lead would hold their first meetings at intervals between February 16 and the end of March.

Mr Acheson said that the three sponsoring Governments of the scheme—the United States, Britain and France—hoped to be able to issue a joint statement later in the week giving further details, including the names of the participating countries.—Reuter.

Bus Passengers Burned

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

Reels of motion picture film carried by a passenger burst into flames on a motor bus in Oba village, in Ibaraki Prefecture, today, inflicting burns on 25 passengers.

A cigarette held close to the bundle of films was believed to have caused the accident.—Reuter.

BID TO END KASHMIR DISPUTE

Anglo-American Resolution For "Neutral Control" Of Area

Sir Gladwyn Jebb Calls For Goodwill In India

Lake Success, Feb. 21.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan, today expressed "keen disappointment" over the contents of the Anglo-American resolution on Kashmir.

Shortly before the Security Council opened its debate on the matter, Sir Zafrullah told the United Press he was disappointed that the resolution failed to instruct the new United Nations representative for India and Pakistan to take successive steps to bring about a plebiscite in the disputed area, and instead lined up a series of measures that the representative is authorised to take in his endeavours.

The Security Council convened under the chairmanship of M. Francois Lacoste, of France, whose first act was to invite Sir Zafrullah and his delegation to the Council table. Pakistan is not a member of the Security Council.

The floor was given to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, who introduced the Anglo-American resolution appointing a new United Nations representative for India and Pakistan to replace Sir Owen Dixon.

Sir Gladwyn told the Council that Britain "from the outset attached the greatest importance to solution of differences between two fellow members of the Commonwealth, not only because of the special ties Britain has with each of them, but also because of the supreme importance of securing peaceful solution of the difficulties of these nations, whose emergence to full statehood was one of the principal and, indeed, one of the most encouraging results of World War II."

Sir Gladwyn said that the 10 months that had elapsed since the Council last debated Kashmir "clearly demonstrated the urgent need for removing obstacles to co-operation and mutual assistance between the governments of India and Pakistan."

NO SIDES

He emphasised that no Council member was willing to take sides in the Indo-Pakistani dispute, but that none could simply sit back and admit failure.

"However bleak the outlook, we must go on trying to secure settlement and try we will."

Sir Gladwyn praised Sir Owen Dixon's work, but stressed that Britain could not accept his recommendation that India and Pakistan be left to settle the problem by themselves.

Reviewing the three-year history of negotiation, Sir Gladwyn emphasised that both parties agreed in principle to a plebiscite.

"The difficulties which encountered concerned translation of that principle into a detailed scheme to give effect to it," continued Sir Gladwyn. "My government are not without

hope that a further determined effort by the Council with the assistance of the two governments will discover a way of resolving them and effecting settlement of the whole Kashmir problem."

GOODWILL NEEDED

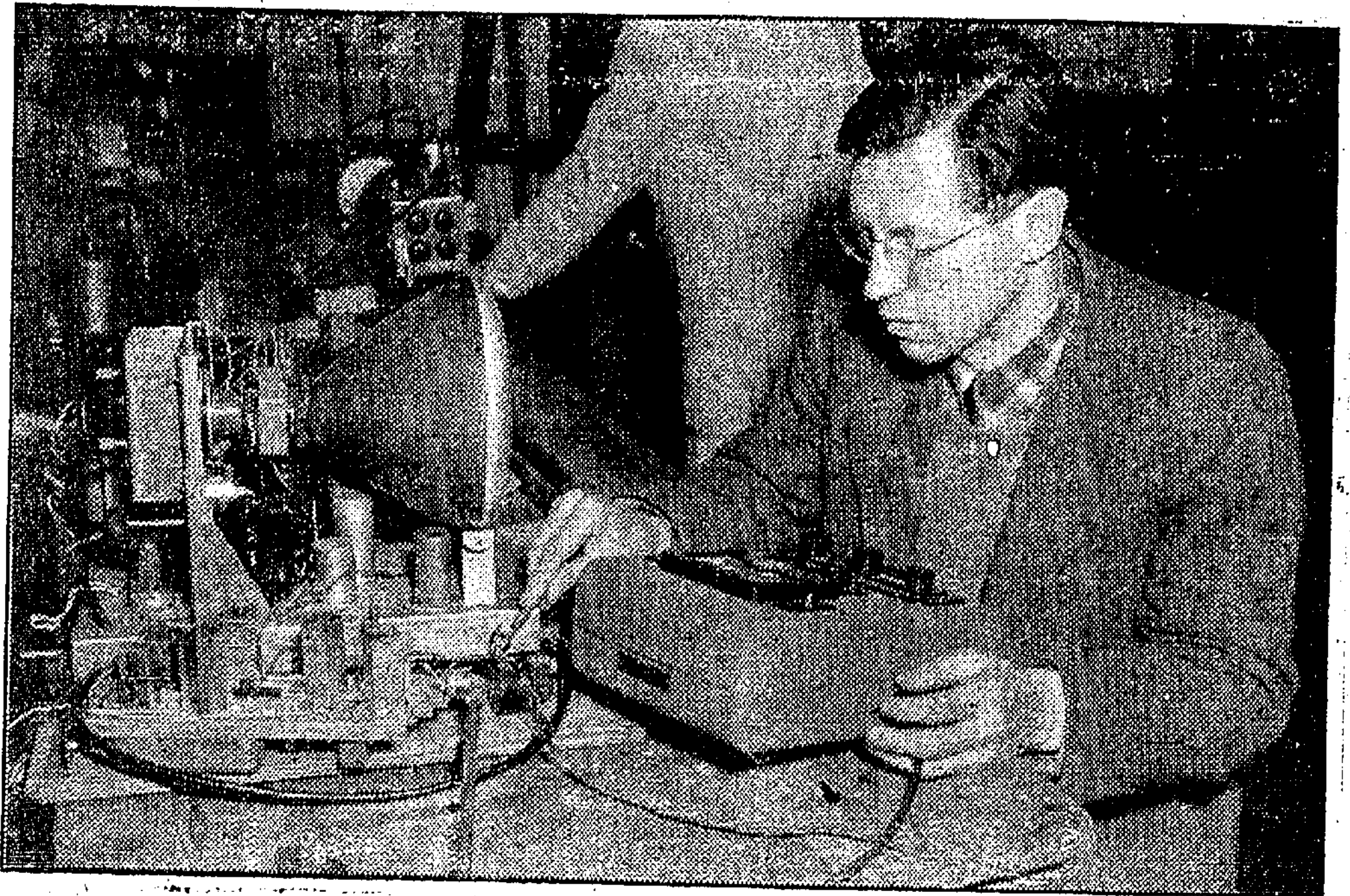
All that is now required is goodwill on both sides to resolve details. The Anglo-American resolution was not intended in any way to prejudge the Council's deliberations or the views of India and Pakistan. The draft was the result of consultations between the United States and British governments, as well as discussions with the parties. He stressed, however, that the resolution was prepared without the agreement of either party. Although the sponsors were aware the parties would object to some provisions, they urged careful consideration because they believed it to be the "only approach likely to resolve differences which have been preventing holding of the plebiscite." The British government feared that the Kashmiri authorities of the so-called "All Jammu-Kashmir National Conference" — a pro-Indian body — should embark on independent action which would challenge the authority of the Council and the United Nations.

He was referring in particular to a resolution passed by the conference that the destiny of Kashmir should be settled by a Constituent Assembly to be called by the conference. Britain could not reconcile such a resolution with the Indo-Pakistani agreement on a plebiscite.

INTENTION

"However, I feel sure that when we hear the explanation which... the representative of India will no doubt give us, we shall be reassured that there is no intention on the part either of his government or of the Kashmir State government to adopt measures which would in any way prejudice agreements already reached and commitments already entered into by the governments of India and

New "Television Microscope"



Dr Frank Roberts, brilliant young scientist of University College, London, setting up the viewing screen on his new invention, a "television microscope," which can magnify living tissues 25,000 times as compared with the ordinary microscope which enlarges 5,000 times and the more powerful electron microscope which can only work with dead tissues. The invention is expected to count minute objects like blood cells, measure them and record exactly how many are on the slide—something that has never been done before.—Central Press.

Pakistan, or which would conflict with measures already adopted by the Security Council."

The British delegate then stressed the proposal in the resolution that "neutral forces" be made available to safeguard the security of the State during the plebiscite.

"We hope that there will now be ready acceptance of the principle that the best guarantee of a fair expression of the wishes of the people of Kashmir is removal or disbandment of the military forces of all interested parties and their replacement by UN forces which can have no interest to sway the vote either way."

He said if one party rejected this, it could only mean "that the contestant denies the whole conception of settlement by plebiscite."

U.S. ATTITUDE

Mr Ernest Gross of the United States told the Council the United States hoped India and Pakistan could agree. He said that, besides the proposals outlined in the resolution, the UN representative would have authority to make his own suggestions to both parties.

Mr Gross stressed that an important element in the Council's work was the "expressed willingness of the Prime Ministers of both countries to settle the problem peacefully."

Following these speeches, M. Lacoste proposed that the Council adjourn until February 27 to study the resolution. Mr Selim Sarper of Turkey proposed March 1.

Sir Benegal Rau of India, President for March, reserved decision, considering that his country was intimately con-

Middle East Countries Strengthen Defences

London, Feb. 21.

The Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr Ernest Davies, told the House of Commons on Wednesday the Middle Eastern countries were doing what they could to strengthen their defences "within the limits of their economy and their availabilities."

Replying to questions in Parliament, Mr Davies said the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, was "most concerned about maintaining friendly relations and peaceful conditions in the whole of the Middle East."

The statement came in reply to a question from Sir Waldo Smith (Conservative) who asked if the Foreign Office would do all they could to settle existing differences between Egypt and Britain "as we must combine against Communism and keep safe the Suez Canal."

Mr Davies added that the governments of Middle Eastern countries have a "lively appreciation of the necessity of strengthening their defences."

Referring to the negotiations between the Government of Iran and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Mr Davies said the British Government considered the supplementary agreement as "fair and reasonable."—United Press.

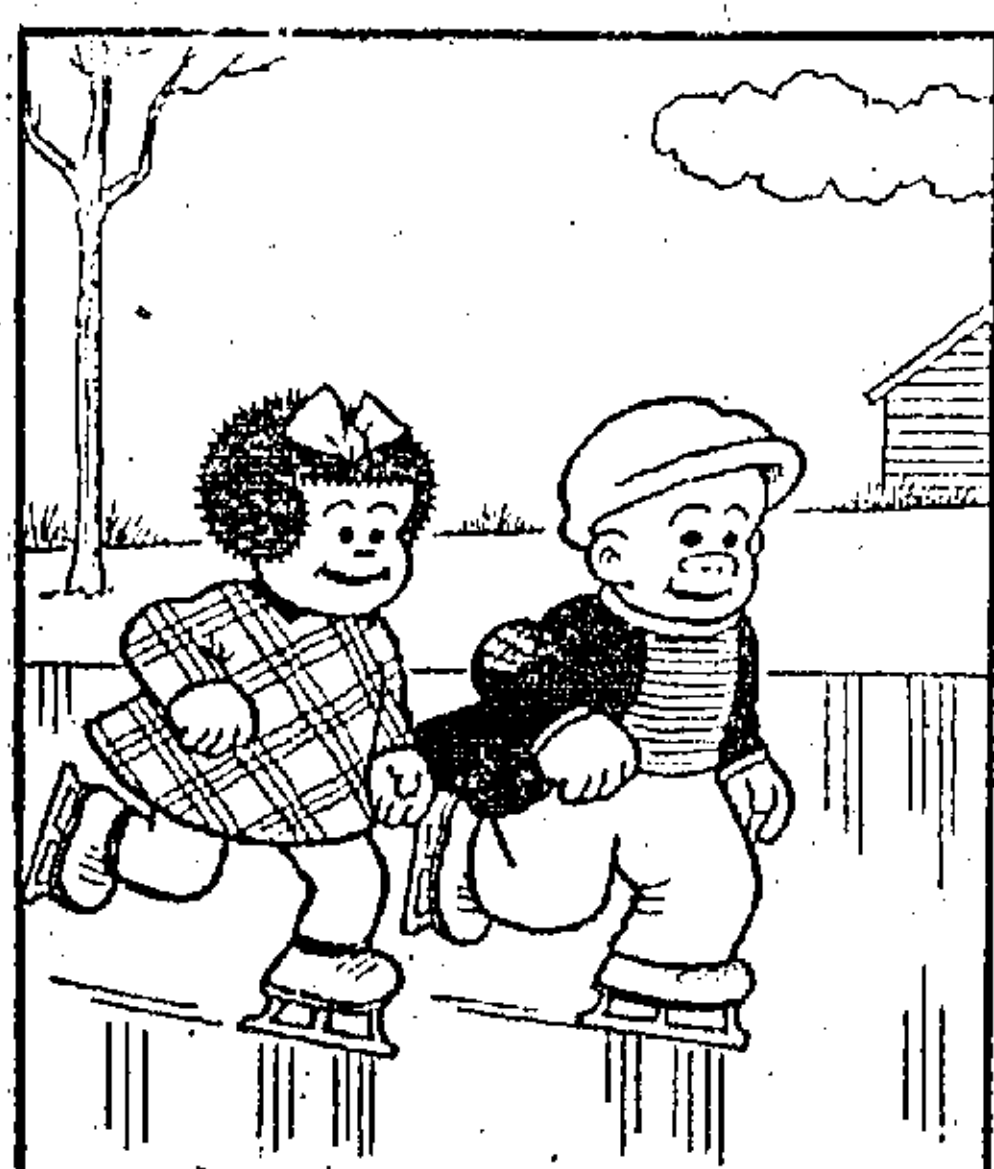
and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Mr Davies said the British Government could not be "indifferent" to the affairs of this important British interest. He stressed that the Company's present concession was valid until 1993, and expressed the Government's confidence that "Persia would honour her engagement."

He also expressed hope for a satisfactory conclusion of the supplementary oil agreement signed by the Company and the Persian Government in July, 1949. This latter agreement, which deals with a review of the royalties payable to Iran, was recently presented for ratification to the Persian parliament whose Oil Commission had reported unfavourably on it and has now been instructed to review the position.

Mr Davies said the British Government considered the supplementary agreement as "fair and reasonable."—United Press.

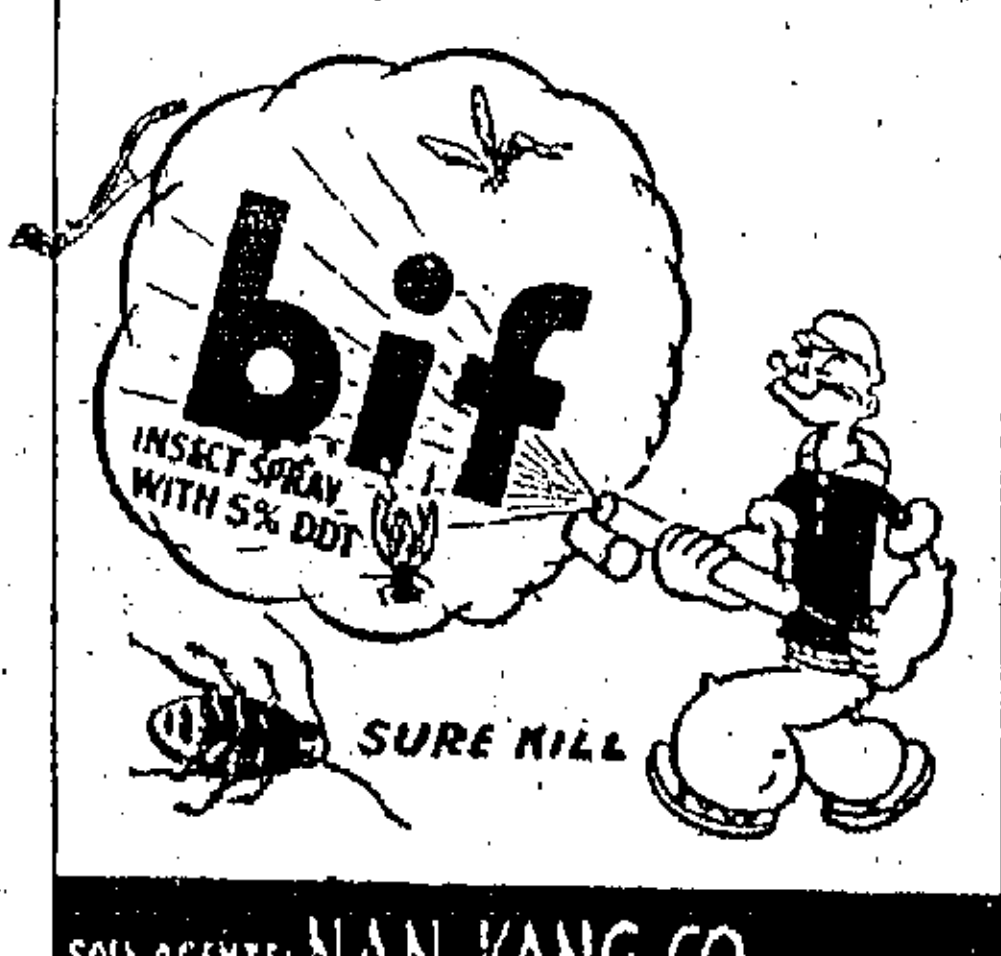
NANCY

No Wisecrack



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's bif
I needn't use my fist!



SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO., HONG KONG

THE CRUCIAL STAGE OF THE FA CUP COMPETITION HAS ARRIVED

CHELSEA v. EXETER CITY



Singleton, Exeter's goalkeeper, gets his finger tips to the ball from a glorious 25-yard drive from Armstrong, Chelsea's right-half, which rebounded from the post to the feet of Smith, 17-year-old centre-forward, to give him the first of his two goals. Chelsea won the FA Cup fourth round replay at Stamford Bridge 2-0 and were later eliminated in the fifth round, also after a replay, by Fulham.

"SUGAR RAY" ROBINSON STATES

Europe Has Little Chance Of Developing Any Championship Fighters

By CORNELIUS RYAN

Ray Robinson, home after a triumphal sweep through Europe's best middle-weights, singled out Luc Van Dam of Holland as the smartest fighter he had met, and said that while Europe is hungry for boxing, it has little chance of developing championship fighters.

Sugar Ray fought five times in five weeks in Europe. In Paris he knocked out Jean Stock in two rounds and Robert Villemain in nine; in Brussels he kayoed Van Dam in four rounds; in Frankfurt he flattened Hans Stretz in five rounds, and at Geneva Jean Walczak of France went the ten rounds but lost to Robbie.

"Van Dam was the best I saw," Sugar Ray said. "He was the smartest in the ring, and had more boxing ability. Stock and Stretz and Walczak all fought in the same style Villemain usually uses—in a shell with his

hands protecting his face. Walczak especially was just interested in lasting the distance. I couldn't get a good shot at him. And of course he wasn't doing anything to me.

"But Villemain didn't use his

own usual style. He tried to slug with me. I understand some French sports writer needed him into it. Anyhow, I almost knocked him out in the first round."

HUNGRY FOR BOXING

Robinson was tremendously impressed with the cordial reception he got everywhere.

"Europe is hungry for all entertainment, and boxing is a big thing. It really draws the crowds, even though Europe doesn't have the talent we have in America."

"I don't know when Europe will develop that talent again. In the first place, most European countries lack good trainers and good gymnasiums. It's hard to develop talent without them, and you need a lot of talent to produce first-rate fighters. A fighter can't improve unless he has good sparring partners to work with."

—United Press.

John Goddard To Lead West Indies In Australia

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 21.

John Goddard, who led the side which beat England in the Test series last summer, has accepted the captaincy of the West Indies cricket team to tour Australia this year.—
Reuter.

Says ARCHIE QUICK

The crucial stage of the FA Cup competition has arrived. The sixth round draw is the last in which ground advantage counts. Thereafter there are only the semi-finals and final, and they are on neutral ground.

So the surviving clubs are always anxious to be at home in the quarter finals, and Birmingham City, Newcastle United, Sunderland and Blackpool are the lucky ones. Manchester United, Bristol Rovers, Wolverhampton Wanderers and London's representatives the unfortunates. To me that makes Blackpool favourites.

The North East Coast clubs, so prominent this season, have two of the last four games, but while Newcastle will probably make mincemeat of Bristol, I would not say that Sunderland are sure of beating Wolverhampton. In fact, I make this clash a draw, with Wolves to win the replay.

Blackpool, who have never won Cup or League, with their great forward talent, should account for Fulham, while I expect Manchester to win outright at Birmingham. Semi-finalists then: Manchester United, Newcastle, Wolves and Blackpool, and all the makings of a classic final, no matter how they are paired in the semi-finals.

CUP SHOULD GO NORTH

There does not seem the slightest chance of a Southern club appearing in the semi-finals, for I feel Fulham are not good enough to come through at Blackpool, while there are only Wolves, otherwise to resist the strong Northern challenge.

No, I am now prepared to wager almost anything that the Cup will go back to Lancashire after a year's stay in London. Wolves held the trophy the season before Arsenal and Manchester United the season before that. They are the only two

post-war winners who survive. Sunderland and Blackpool have been drawn at home in each round.

With the Amateur Cup holders Willington of County Durham, beaten at home by Walton and Horsham, the quarter-finals will produce a new holder. The Walton side have to return to Durham for the fourth round to meet the redoubtable Bishop Auckland side, but the Bishops may be the only Northern side left in the semi-finals, for I make the other three probabilities to be Pegasus, Bromley and Walthamstow. The Southern position, however, is very open, and instead of my three selections it could easily be Oxford City, Barnet, Tooting and Mitcham, Wimbledon or Hendon.

Both professional and amateur ties are being played on February 24, but I understand that the professional semi-finals will be played on successive Saturday afternoons.

Would Increased Fees For Internationals Help English Soccer?

Asks VERNON MORGAN

London, Feb. 21.

A prominent First Division English League manager is reported recently to have said that if international match fees were increased this would lead to better football and help England to regain her former position of "the masters."

But would it? Would putting up the match fee from the present £20 to say £50 as in some quarters suggested make for better football?

One soccer writer suggests that it would. He says that once an international cap has been gained, players become more concerned with how much they can make out of the game during their brief careers, adding that a big international match bonus would make players more determined to get it and, having got it, even more determined to hold on to it.

There will definitely be divergent views on this. Some may agree but others might equally say that playing for big money would be unsettling and spoil rather than improve the standard.

TEMPERAMENT FACTOR

Of course everything depends on the temperament of the players concerned. There will always be those who would look upon the money more to be desired than the humble but honourable cap. But surely such players are in the minority. Knowing most of the international players who have represented England over the past 10 years, there can be very few who would have played any the better if there had been an added cash con-

sideration in playing for their country.

If there were some special bonus for players gaining international caps at the conclusion of their international career, maybe that would help, but generally this writer is not in the least in favour of putting up the cash reward for each individual game.

It would not improve but lower the standard in his view and it might spoil the wonderful behaviour and spirit of England's selected on the field, a reputation which has remained untarnished even despite some poor performances during the past two years.

It could even be that the tremendous rewards promised the Brazilian team if they won the World Cup weighed too heavily upon them and that this added responsibility was a cause for their totally unexpected defeat by the Uruguayans in the final game.

The Uruguayans had no such financial reward at stake. They could play freely and untrammelled by the cares of cash. Perhaps that is why they won.—Reuter.

Can Britain Stop The Olympic Snowball?

The British Amateur Athletic Board's announcement that they will list 200 to 300 "possibles" for our 1952 Olympic athletics team is a reminder that this greatest of amateur sports festivals is for ever demanding more and more preparation by more and more people from more and more countries.

Members of the International Olympic Committee are concerned lest their flourishing "54-year-old" should become a monster of unmanageable proportions before it comes of age. The risk is very real. The problem is how to avoid it.

In the 40 years between the two London Olympiads (1908-1948), the number of competing nations rose from 22 to 59, competitors from 2082 to 4468—including 438 women whose participation was undreamed of in Edwardian days.

Moreover, the 1948 figures were artificially restricted by the absence of Germany, Japan and Russia. All are probable competitors in the future. A modest estimate of their teams would swell the competitor total beyond 5,000. Other sports—as well as other nations—still seek admission.

WHAT IS THE LIMIT?

An upper limit will have to

be set. But where and how? Already entries are restricted, with certain exceptions, to three per country for individual events, and one team for team events.

Obviously all nations who satisfy the IOC's requirements must be admitted without discrimination. Limitation of the number of sports included has been tried—and has a knack of breaking down.

Regional eliminating competitions may be the answer. Admittedly they would be unpopular with the weaker nations, but then so would any form of limitation on entry. Any ideas?

—(London Express Service)

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

America Planning Extension Of Aluminium Output

New York, Feb. 21.

Plans are under discussion to expand the capacity of the American aluminium industry to a metal output seven times greater than was achieved during 1940.

Production in 1950 was about 1,435m. lbs, some 19 percent above the 1949 level of 1,207m. lbs, and was exceeded only in the mid-war years of 1943 and 1944.

By making use of several standby plants now in process of reactivation, output can probably be increased 18 per cent by the middle of the year.

The U.S. Government has assured aluminium producers of a number of measures of help and support, including responsibility for sale of output of expanded factories for five years, either to industry or to the Government stockpile.

The three outstanding aluminium producers in the U.S. have made arrangements with the Government to increase their capacity by about 640m. lbs by 1952. Negotiations are pending with several other concerns to enter the field.

While production is being increased in the first half-year, curtailed civilian output will have to pay for larger military requirements, which are still moving rather slowly from planning and blueprint stages into the level of specific factory orders.

Among U.S. Government moves to assist aluminium producers are that companies will be able to amortise their new facilities in five years, as during the war. To raise capital necessary to complete the expansion programme, the Federal Reserve system has been authorised to guarantee so-called V-loans.

The Federal authorities have assured the industry of assistance to provide the huge amount of electric energy for expanded aluminium production, or to absorb part of the cost of utilising more expensive sources of power.

There is a tendency in some industrial and financial quarters to view expansion to meet rearmament needs with some alarm because of the potential danger of over-production during future periods when war clouds may have disappeared. Such apprehensions are not necessarily justified in the case of aluminium.

ALTERNATIVE USES

Since 1946 peace-time consumption of aluminium and its various alloys has doubled in the U.S. as a result of the many new uses which have been found and developed in recent years.

There is no doubt that laboratories and technicians will discover future applications, and with the scarcity, relatively speaking, of other metals, aluminium is considered to have an excellent chance of maintaining its leading industrial position.

At present, increased use of the metal is predicted in motor-car production, in building and kitchen utensils, and items such as ladders.

Indeed, transportation and building products are already a substantial part of the industry's output, and military procurement is an indication of the progress which has been made. Substantial amounts of aluminium are used today in such items as landing mats, tactical and floating bridges for military use, radar and portable control towers, portable shelters and new bazookas firing rockets.

Considerable improvement has also been made in the development of rolled aluminium

tapered sheet and plate, and in respect of new magnesium alloys, and in the technique of casting plane wings of magnesium.

NEW ALLOY

Technicians are experimenting with possible combinations of aluminium and titanium, another light, strong and corrosion-resistant metal. A very large body of ilmenite, the most common titanium ore, has been discovered in the Canadian Province of Quebec, ensuring future supplies for both primary uses and as an alloy to conserve other strategic materials.

Titanium ore was first obtained from substantial deposits on beaches in India, but political and other uncertainties made manufacturers turn to North America.

In due course, titanium may join hands with aluminium in performing large-scale war and peace-time duties of light-weight metals of that type, so important for the manufacture of aircraft.

Peking Valuation Of U.S. Dollar

San Francisco, Feb. 21.

Peking Radio said tonight that in China the American dollar dropped 45 percent in value from April, 1950, to January, 1951.

The exchange rate for the United States dollar dropped 11 percent from April to June last year, but fell heavily by 39 percent from June 25, 1950, to January 24, 1951.

Foreign exchange quotations of the Pound Sterling had also dropped—37 percent since the outbreak of the Korean war, the Radio said.—Reuter.

Uganda Cotton Processing

Nairobi, Feb. 21.

The Colonial Office has rejected proposals submitted by the Government of Uganda for the reorganisation of the Uganda cotton ginning (processing) industry.

The scheme was designed to give Africans a larger share in the industry, which is mainly in the hands of Indians.

Discussion of a possible alternative plan has already begun, it is learned. Cotton ginning circles in Uganda believe that the Colonial Office is still considering some form of nationalisation.—Reuter.

Aluminium Ban

Washington, Feb. 21.

The National Production Authority today banned the use of aluminium after June 30, in windows and in heating ventilating and air conditioning air ducts. Until June 30, Manufacturers of aluminium windows are restricted to 65 percent of their average monthly use of aluminium in the first half of 1950.—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

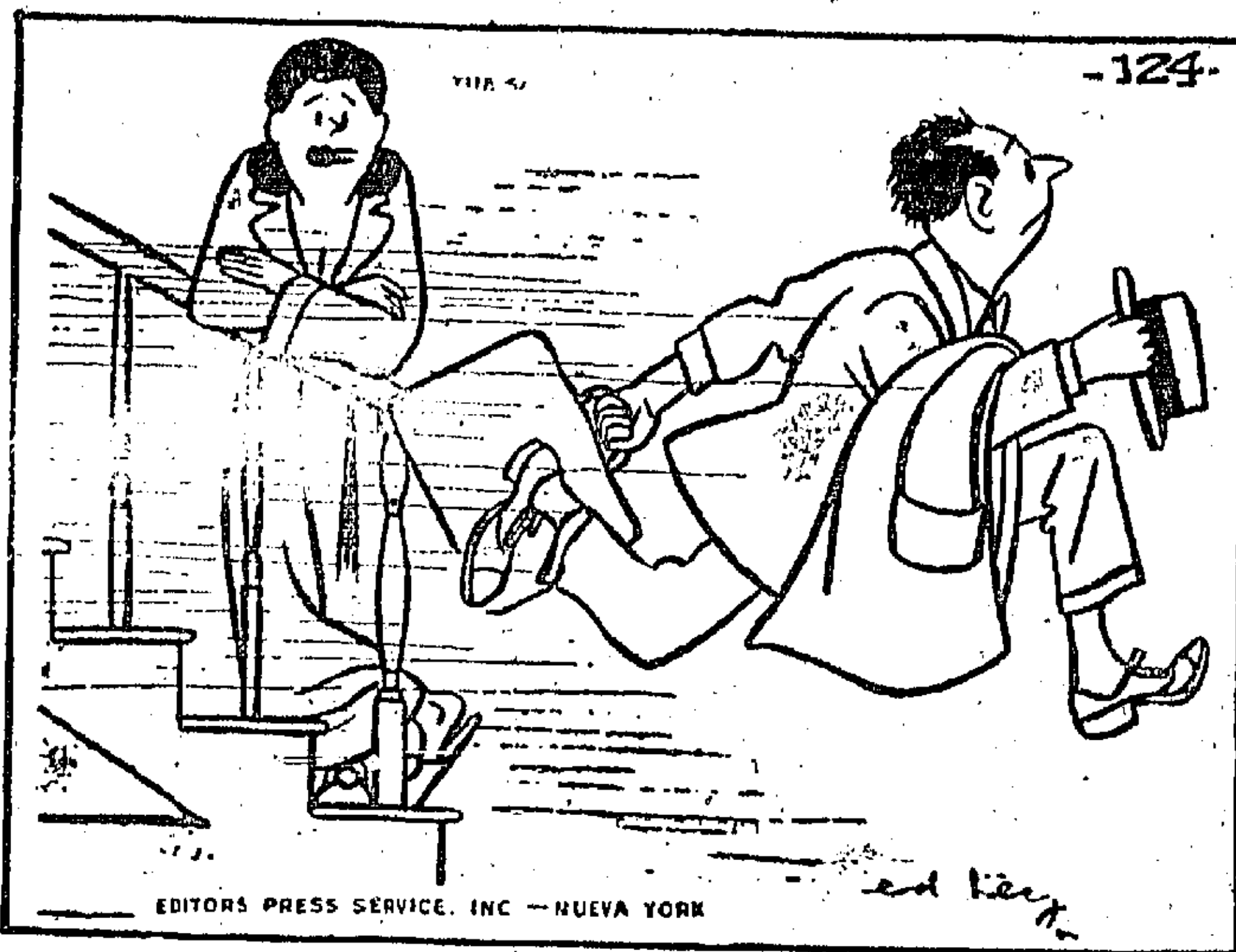
London, Feb. 21.

The tin market turned weak at the morning session of today. Turnover was 50 tons, including 5 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyer	1,480
Spot tin, seller	1,485
Business done at	1,485
Three-months tin, buyer	1,410
Three-months tin, seller	1,415
Business done at	1,425-1,415
Settlement	1,485

—United Press.



Major-General G.P.B. Roberts Writes On—THE KIND OF TANK THE BRITISH ARMY NEEDS

HOW should we equip ourselves to resist the prodigious armoured threat of 40,000 Russian tanks—plus a present production rate of thousands a year?

Mr Churchill has frequently stressed the point that "time is not on our side," as we cannot have everything, the first and the most urgent need is for defensive weapons; for in a land battle we would first of all have to hold the mass of armour and the hordes of infantry which would no doubt appear.

What are the various means of defence against tanks? They are mines, towed anti-tank guns, direct attack from the air, bazookas, and tanks.

The first two can be dismissed very shortly. Mines impose a very temporary delay.

First Essential

TOWED anti-tank guns are now out-moded; to be effective against modern tanks they have to be of such a size that they are difficult to protect.

Direct attack from the air can in certain circumstances be quite devastating.

But to achieve results of any magnitude almost complete air superiority is essential.

The bazooka and similar weapons, which penetrate armour by an explosive charge rather than by the penetration of the shot itself, suffer at present from the severe disadvantage of a very limited accurate range.

Though this type of weapon is of great value and should be

available to the troops in large quantities, we cannot afford to put complete reliance on it in its present state of development.

Lastly, we must consider the tank, including self-propelled anti-tank guns.

The first essential for the defensive battle is to have some tanks, not necessarily all of them, which are capable of destroying the heaviest enemy tank.

Russian Models

AT the end of the last war the Russians were equipped with the Josef Stalin III tank; this, at about 50 tons, was their heaviest tank, but it is reasonable to suppose that by now an improved model has been produced.

There is, however, a limit to the size and weight of a tank which is to be used for the strategic offensive. It seems reasonable to expect a 70-ton maximum.

What we require is a tank mounting a gun which will penetrate a tank of this size at at least 1,000 yards.

Not all our tanks require to mount such a gun, however. It is doubtful if any country could afford the steel to produce all its tanks of the 70-ton class; furthermore, there are other tasks which a tank is required to carry out, such as supporting infantry with H.E. fire and dealing with enemy infantry by means of H.E. and automatic fire, for which a tank mounting a very large gun is unsuitable.

So our second requirement is a lighter cruiser tank which will deal with the bulk of the enemy armour and carry out its other tasks.

Our Centurion and the American Pershing tanks used in Korea appear to fill the cruiser tank requirement fairly adequately.

But none of our armoured divisions or independent armoured brigades appears to be equipped yet with the heavy tank which is urgently needed.

Out Of Date

BUT are we to be entirely defensive-minded? Will we not mount a counter-offensive? Should we not equip ourselves now to prepare ourselves for this?

Fortunately, the types of armour required for attack are the same as for defence. Only the proportion is different.

The idea that a heavy tank is required for operations with infantry and a lighter and speedier tank for armoured divisional work is now out of date.

By the end of the last war the gap between the two conflicting requirements of armoured protection, which necessitates weight and speed, had considerably narrowed. It has now closed altogether within the range of operational requirements.

Armoured divisions are not just put behind the enemy's front lines; they have to fight hard to get there, and must be able to deal with all types of armour.

Speed does not in itself afford protection. Tanks must be able to move reasonably quickly from one concealed position to another, but it is impossible to fight a battle for long at 40 m.p.h.

They must, therefore, be equipped in the main with tanks which will defeat the bulk of the enemy armour and also, as an integral part of the division, a proportion of heavy-gun tanks, without which they will suffer serious casualties.

Dual Role

NOW, what are the requirements of tanks which support infantry divisions in the attack? First and foremost they require to mount the best possible gun for carrying out the dual role of supporting infantry and dealing with enemy tanks.

Secondly, tank formations supporting infantry must include heavy-gun tanks to defeat enemy heavy tanks.

Therefore we see that the same types of tanks can carry out both the infantry and the armoured divisional role.

It is evident, then, that similar tanks are required for the offensive and the defensive. For the defensive, however, a greater proportion of heavy-gun tanks are required than for the offensive.

All that is required is that the emphasis in production is altered and units equipped accordingly.

By equipping ourselves now for defence we are, as far as armour is concerned, also arming ourselves for the attack.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North.

North-South game.

N

A Q J 10 8 3

A K Q 3

A K J 2

W. 9 7 5 3

K 10 9 6 2

K 7 5

E. 10 4

9 7 6 5

7 4

A 9 6 4 3

S. A K Q J 8 6 2

4 2

8 5

10 8

North opened Two Hearts and South jumped to Three Spades to show a solid suit. North then bid Four Diamonds and South Four Spades, which North should have passed; but he went back to Five Hearts, and South finally played the hand in Five Spades.

West led ♠ J, and in order to enter his own hand South played dummy's ♠ Q, ♠ K and then ♠ 3, with the intention of ruffing. But East trumped ahead of him with ♠ 10, and when South over-ruffed, West's ♠ 9 was promoted and won the setting trick. Had South led a Club at trick 2, East could foil his plan by winning with ♠ A and returning his last Diamond; if a second Club is led, West wins and leads a third Diamond to East's ♠ 10 with effect as before.

London Express Service.

BRITISH JET SETS A RECORD

Canberra Bomber Flies Atlantic In Four Hours 37 Minutes

Strong Headwind Cuts Speed Down To 438 MPH

Gander, Newfoundland, Feb. 21.

The twin-jet British Canberra bomber, flying at more than seven miles per minute, set a record of four hours and 37 minutes today on the 2,050-mile flight from Ireland to Gander.

The Canberra left Aldergrove, in Northern Ireland, at 1243 hrs. GMT (8:43 p.m., Hongkong time) and landed here at 1720 hrs. GMT (1.20 a.m., Thursday, Hongkong time), averaging 444.32 mph despite headwinds of 90 mph.

The plane, claimed by the British to be the fastest of its type in the world, left Aldergrove, in Northern Ireland, at 12.43 GMT with Squadron Leader Arthur Callard at the controls and a crew of two.

It roared out across the Atlantic Ocean, bucking a 90-mile-per-hour headwind, and hoping to complete the flight in four hours.

There is no exactly comparable record for the east-west Ireland-Newfoundland crossing although a jet plane flew from England to Labrador last Spring in 10 hours and two minutes.

A Pan-American Airways Constellation holds the Commercial plane record of six hours and 40 minutes for the flight from Shannon airport, Ireland, to Gander.

The Canberra flew most of the distance at altitudes greater than 40,000 feet.

The plane roared into sight at this Newfoundland outpost at 17:16 GMT, touching down on the airport seven minutes later. The jet bomber will go to Andrews Air Base at Washington, D.C. for tests there by the U.S. Air Force. If the tests are successful, the plane may be mass-produced in the United States for General Eisenhower's Atlantic army air force.

438 MPH AVERAGE

The average time for the Canberra's flight was 438 mph. The plane was capable of much higher speeds but encountered strong headwinds on its flight.

Captain Charles Blair, of Pan-American Airways, recently averaged 448.97 mph on a flight over the continental United States. He was pushed along by strong tail winds.

"It would be hard for anyone to convince us they had a more pleasant trip than we," Squadron Leader Callard said as he stepped from the sleek bomber. He described the trip as perfect from start to finish.

Callard and his companions, Flight Lieutenant Edward Haskett, navigator, and Flight Lieutenant A. J. Robson, radio operator, said they would have completed the flight sooner had it not been for heavy headwinds. They declined to give any details of the flight because the performance of the aircraft is still top secret.

Callard said: "But we can say it feels grand. The trip was quiet. One of the things about flying a jet bomber is that—in this case, anyway—there was no vibration like you would find in an old-type plane."—United Press.

SPECIAL UNIFORMS

Gander, Feb. 21.

Three British airmen flew the world's first jet bomber—the British Canberra—into Gander today, smashing all trans-Atlantic records with a flight of over 2,000 miles in four hours 40 minutes.

They alighted calmly from the sleek twin jet, wearing special life jackets and pressure waistcoats and then facetiously said, "Lead us to the coffee."

The Canberra started from Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, at 12.43 p.m. GMT today and alighted here at 5.23 p.m. GMT. Had the Canberra been about

40 minutes quicker she would have "beaten the sun," for Gander is about four hours behind Greenwich.

It was expected that the Canberra would stay overnight at Gander. She will refuel and tomorrow fly to Andrews Field, near Washington, for "show off" tests before American experts. This may well lead to the Canberra becoming the first British military plane to be adopted for use by the United States Tactical Air Command.

The special uniforms worn by the Canberra's three fliers were coupled to their oxygen supply and they breathed through the waistcoats which provide a steady pressure round the lungs when inflated.

The Canberra flew to Gander over a great circle course at an average speed estimated unofficially at about 432 miles an hour.

Before leaving Aldergrove, the chief pilot, Squadron Leader Callard, was told that he might have strong winds against him. "Those conditions are acceptable", he retorted. "We will do it."

A Mosquito bomber flew from Gander to England in five hours and 10 minutes in wartime and a Royal Dutch Airlines Constellation did the trip in five hours and 28 minutes in December, 1949.—Reuter.

Lord Hall

Optimistic

On Defence

London, Feb. 21.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Hall, said today that the combined resources of Britain, the United States and other countries, if properly assembled, would enable them to "beat off any attack if called upon to do so."

He was speaking on the first day of a two-days' debate on defence in the House of Lords.

Lord Hall said that by keeping conscription since the last war, Britain had nearly a million men. Most of the heaviest guns had been increased in efficiency by conversion to fully automatic control. The rest were being converted.

Stocks of the latest types of radar had increased by 45 per cent.

Viscount Swinton, Deputy Conservative leader, said that if the countries of Western Europe, including Germany, agreed that the best way politically and militarily for them to provide their defence contingents was in a European army, Britain should welcome instead of "throwing cold water on it."—Reuter.

Britain Firm On 38th Parallel Halt

London, Feb. 21.

The Foreign Under-Secretary, Ernest Davies, said today that small incursions above Korea's 38th Parallel might be made for tactical military reasons, but any substantial crossing would be a political matter for consultation by nations with forces in Korea.

Mr Davies replied to a question in the House of Commons by Conservative Mr S. Brockway, who drew attention to the landing of South Korean Marines supported by American naval bombardment at Wonsan, 18 miles north of the Parallel.

The Under-Secretary said Britain was aware of the landing but reaffirmed Mr Attlee's declaration that Britain felt there must be consultation within the United Nations about a crossing, particularly among members fighting there.

"The present position is that where for local tactical reasons it may be necessary to make small incursions over the parallel, that would be considered a military matter. But any substantial crossing of it would be a political matter on which consultation would take place."

Mr Davies had no knowledge of the report that British Naval forces have been ordered to cease operations north of the Parallel.—United Press.

Canberra To Take Further Action

Canberra, Feb. 21.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Robert Menzies, announced after a late sitting of the Cabinet tonight that, subject to the advice of senior counsel, the Government would take further proceedings against the miners' leaders for the stoppages in the coalfields.

The Cabinet's decision followed dismissal by the Arbitration Court in Melbourne yesterday of a summons by the Government yesterday against the Communist President of the Miners' Federation, Mr Idris Williams, for alleged contempt.

Announcing the Government's decision tonight, Mr Menzies said: "I should point out that the decision of the Arbitration Court yesterday in the contempt proceedings and some of the arguments used in the course of the proceedings have made this special and urgent examination by senior counsel necessary."

A deadlock was reached today by the miners' leaders and the Australian Council of Trade Unions seeking a basis of settlement in the coalfields.

Neither side made a statement when the negotiations ended, but it was reported unofficially that the Council of Trade Unions—the Australian TUC—had delivered an ultimatum to the miners' leaders.

The effect of this was said to be that if the miners did not undertake by 2.00 p.m. local time tomorrow to abandon the weekly stoppages and refer the wage and other claims to arbitration, the Council of Trade Unions would withdraw from the negotiations.

The miners were said to have insisted that the award—an increase in pay if they undertook to work 10 full working days a

fortnight—be withdrawn and that they be given guarantees of favourable consideration of their claims for wage increases.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions is a Federal body. Union officials took a gloomy view of the prospects tonight. One of them said: "We are in for a prolonged fight."—Reuter.

MP's Enjoy A Joke

London, Feb. 21.

Mr Winston Churchill and other Members of Parliament joined in five minutes of laughter in the House of Commons today over the apes at Gibraltar.

Tradition has it that when the last ape disappears, Britain will lose control of Gibraltar. The apes are officially attached to the garrison, and Mr Leonard Gammans, Conservative, who recently visited Gibraltar, asked whether four-pence a day, the official allowance, was enough to keep an ape well.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, said that all the 30 apes at Gibraltar were well fed and in excellent health. Amid laughter Mr Churchill asked whether there was "an undue predominance of males."—Reuter.

Princess In London



Princess Margaret pictured as she drove from King's Cross Station with the King and Queen after arriving back in London from Sandringham.—Central Press.

No Politics In Royal Navy

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

Vice-Admiral W. G. Andrewes, Commander of the British naval forces in Korean waters, ordered the cruiser Belfast and the Australian destroyer, Warramunga, back from landings north of the 38th Parallel—but for operational not political reasons, a British naval spokesman stated here tonight.

A report that Admiral Andrewes had ordered the ships back because of Commonwealth doubts about crossing the Parallel was "absolute nonsense," he said.—Reuter.

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